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1. The total Polish production of **pit coal (Steinkohle)** in 1951 amounted to about 70 million tons.* Pig iron production in the same period amounted to about three million tons. Pig iron production is to be increased to six million tons per year by 1953.
2. A new metallurgical combine (Hüttenkombinat) is under construction in the neighborhood of **Krakow**. It is being built by Russian technicians. It is scheduled to process ore to be imported from the Krivoy Rog ore mining region of the USSR. The coke plant of this combine is to have a capacity of approximately 3,000 tons of coke per day. Since 800 to 1,200 kg. of coke are needed for the production of a ton of pig iron in a modern blast furnace plant, the yearly capacity of the new combine, after completion, can be estimated at roughly one million tons of pig iron.
3. While coal production is increasing in Poland, there is a scarcity of coal from which good coke can be produced.**Certain numbers have been assigned to the Polish coal mines, in order to characterize the quality of the coal, **the production of coke, and other purposes. These numbers are highly classified and have not been communicated to other Satellite countries.** According to this nomenclature, coal mines with assigned numbers 34, 35, and 36 yield coal which can be used for the production of good coke. In particular, 34 designates coal giving good blast furnace coke; 35 and 36 designate coal from which foundry coke and best blast furnace coke can be produced. Number 33 designates coal which contains a high percentage of gas and can only be used for the production of blast furnace coke in mixtures with coal of 34, 35, and 36 quality. On the basis of this nomenclature, Poland has only nine coal mines supplying **the high grade bituminous coal (Fettkohle) of the 34 through 36 quality.**
4. Following is the complete list of all Polish coal mines which yield coal for the production of coke, with old and new names and the quality numbers assigned to them by the Polish Government:

Present Name (1951)		Old Name (1939)		Quality Number
4	Polska		Polska	33 ✓
5	Walenty-Hawel		Walenty-Hawel	33 ✓
5	Pokoj		Pokoj	33 ✓
5	Pawel		Pawel	33 ✓

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<u>Present Name (1951)</u>	<u>Old Name (1939)</u>	<u>Quality Number</u>
5 Karol	Karol	33
5 Szombierki	Hohenzollern	33 ✓ <i>weak</i>
5 Bobrek	Gräfin Johanna	33 ✓ <i>weak</i>
Petrowski	Hedwigswunsch	33 ✓ <i>weakly caking</i>
7 Concordia	Concordia	33 ✓
8 Zabrze Wschod	Gräfin Luise Ostfeld	33 ✓
8 Knurów	Knurów	33 ✓
8 Makoszowy	Delbrück	33 ✓
8 Sisnica	Obsingen	33 ✓
Nowa Ruda L.S.	Johannes-Baptist	33 ✓
9 Rymer	Rymer	33 ✓
8 Zabrze Zachod	Gräfin Luise Westfeld	34 ✓
9 Anna	Anna	34 ✓
9 Marcel	Emma	34 ✓
9 Debiensko	Debiensko	34 ✓
M. Thorez	Julius, Fuchs, Dawids,	
	Sagengottes	34-33
Mieszko L.S.	Melchior	34
8 Gliwice	Gleiwitz	35 ✓
Beleslaw Chrobry L.S.	Bahnschacht	36
Victoria L.S.	Glückshilf, Friedens-	
	hoffnungsgrube	36

Fifteen mines yield the lower grade, gaseous coal of little caking power which can only be used for coke production in mixtures with the higher grades of bituminous coal. All other Polish coal mines (not enumerated in the above list) yield bituminous coal entirely unsuitable for blast-furnance coke (Flammkohle).

5. The Polish technicians established the following relations for the mixture of high grade coal with the lower grade coal (mixture of numbers 34 through 36 with number 33) for the production of usable blast-furnace coke; the relation depends upon the size of the furnace.

Furnaces of 1,000 tons per day: 100 per cent high grade coal.
 Furnaces of 500 tons per day: 55 - 60 per cent high grade, rest lower grade coal.
 Furnaces of 250 tons per day: 20 per cent high grade coal, rest lower grade coal.

6. In order to compensate for the scarcity of good coke coal, the Polish Government plans the following steps:

a. Tapping of new coal deposits in the Cieszyn region which are believed to contain good coke coal.

b. Adopting a procedure developed in the DDR whereby coke is produced from lignite and used as a substitute for good coal coke which is thus released for the metallurgical industry.***The Polish Government will, for this purpose, tap lignite deposits near Lodz, Ragoznaw and Kokyn. In February 1952, Alexander Szpilevich of the Polish Ministry for Metallurgical Industry inquired about this DDR procedure through the State Planning Commission.

7. Coke production in Poland amounted to 5.8 million tons in 1951. Of this amount, 3.2 million tons was blast-furnace coke. The plans of the Polish Government call for a yearly production of 11.6 million tons of coke, including 6.4 million tons of blast-furnace coke, by 1955.

25X1 [] Comment: [] asserted Poland's 1948 production of coal to be about 67,500,000 tons.

25X1 [] Comment: This is contrary to previous information insofar as Polish coal production has been considered heretofore on the decline.

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